

## General Armstrong.

General Armstrong distinguished himself as a Minister at Paris, but he lost nearly all his credit by the loss of Washington City, when he was Secretary of War, where he was charged with total neglect of means to defend the Capital of the Nation, even after he had been earnestly solicited to supply the means. That was the end of General Armstrong's public career.—U. S. Gazette.

And it ought to have been the end of his public career; or, rather, his public career ought to have ended many years before. The disgrace that the whole Nation suffered on account of the capture of Washington City by a small body of British troops, not exceeding three or four thousand, can never be entirely effaced.—Well has it been observed, by the Editor of the United States Gazette, that Gen. Armstrong "was charged with total neglect of means to defend the Capital of the Nation, even after he had been earnestly solicited to supply those means." The writer of this article (now the Senior Editor of the Steubenville Gazette) was in a position to know something about how earnestly General Armstrong had been thus solicited, and how utterly he disregarded those solicitations. That position was the editorial management of the Philadelphia Aurora, a paper which enjoyed to a high degree, the confidence of the then Administration of the General Government, and one of the entire Democratic party. The late Col. Wm. Duane was its proprietor, but at that time, and for a considerable period previously he held the office of Adjutant General in the U. S. Army for the Fourth Military District, which District, we believe, embraced Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The British were, from time to time, hovering off our coast, in more or less force, occasionally making descent upon our territory. It became, of course, the duty of Col. Duane to keep a constant and vigilant eye upon those movements, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, and the points where he would most probably strike. Some time, perhaps a month before the attack upon Washington, the Colonel observed to the writer in about these words:—"James, the enemy is concentrating his forces towards the South; they lately landed a small corps at—, (the name of the place has escaped our memory,) and, after committing some depredations upon the inhabitants, the officers, like fools, busied themselves in trying to procure a map of the District of Columbia, and made inquiries as to the defenses about Washington city; from this and other evidence, I am satisfied they mean to make a dash at Washington city. I shall start for the city to-morrow morning to see Gen. Armstrong. Let no one know where I have gone, nor upon what business; and write me every day, under cover, to the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington city." Colonel Duane started the ensuing morning, and in a few days returned, apparently much mortified. He stated to the writer hereof, that, without even taking time to change his clothing, he hastened to the War Office and communicated the information he had received, and his apprehensions growing out of it, to Gen. Armstrong; at the same time urging it strongly upon the General to throw a corps of riflemen into the forest that skirted the Potomac between Washington city and its mouth, and to concentrate all the Infantry and Artillery, and every other arm of defence within reach at a suitable point, to sustain the riflemen in repelling the enemy. The General as Col. Duane stated, heard him through, and in a sneering manner, observed, that he never knew it to be a part of his (the Colonel's) character, to take counsel from his apprehensions. Thereupon, without another word, Col. Duane left the office, the Secretary ejaculating, as he turned his back—"Impossible! Impossible!" and, as before observed, returned home. After detailing these circumstances to the writer, the Colonel observed, in a most emphatic manner:—"Now, James, you may depend upon it that in two weeks the British will have possession of Washington, and all through the fault of the fool-hardy man at the head of the War Department." And sure enough, in two weeks the British were in possession of Washington! The Colonel came into the Editor's room, as before, with an open letter in his hand, his honest and intrepid countenance presenting a mixture of indignation, mortification and shame. Throwing the letter on the table, he exclaimed:—"James this comes by Express—Washington is taken—the Capital burned—the Government scattered to the winds. In five minutes I shall be off upon duty. Take care of everything. When I shall return, or whether I shall ever return, God only knows."

These facts never having before been made public, it is obvious that the earnest solicitation spoken of by the United States Gazette, must have come from other quarters.

This renders Gen. Armstrong's conduct the more inexcusable. Many persons, in their indignation, accused the General, in those days, of having been bribed by the enemy; but we never had any idea of that kind.

Had Col. Duane been Secretary of War—and no man in the nation was so competent to fill that station—not one man of the enemy, had ten thousand landed, would have returned to their shipping.

The writer deems it unnecessary to follow up the events of the war any farther, as they are matters of history. But justice to that distinguished patriot and accomplished soldier, Col. Duane, required that we should give this detail, inasmuch as, from the circumstance attending it, and from the facts themselves, no one else now living could do so.—Steubenville Gaz.

## Death from Hydrophobia.

The New York Bulletin gives the particulars of a distressing case of hydrophobia, which occurred at Nyack, Rockland county, in that state, last week. The victim was Miss Sandford, daughter of Mr. Sandford, formerly a grocer in Hudson street, in New York city. The young lady was bitten in October last, by a favorite little dog, which had been for years a pet of the family. The dog was killed on the same day in consequence of fears being entertained that he was in a rabid state. As time passed away and the wound healed, the circumstance was almost forgotten, until last Sunday, when Miss S. experienced a peculiar sensation in the thumb which had been bitten, and discovered a red discoloration along the hand to the arm-pit.—The sensation soon spread along the line of discoloration, and increased until it became painfully intense; and on Sunday evening, when attempting to drink some water from a tumbler, she was attacked with an agitation, which in a few minutes terminated in spasmodic affections, which continued to increase in intensity, accompanied by foaming at her mouth, until her friends found it necessary to tie her. She continued in one uninterrupted agonizing convulsion until Monday afternoon, when death terminated at once her sufferings and her life, in the very bud of womanhood, surrounded by every thing calculated to make life desirable, and just two weeks prior to the day on which she was to have been married!

## Death in the Woods.

The Bangor Gazette gives an account of a death by starvation, in the forest, near Linnus, Maine. Two boys whose names are not mentioned, left their home, near the above named village, in pursuit of deer. After hunting in the woods until late, they started on their return home, but soon discovered that they had lost their way. Night overtook them, and they were obliged to remain where they were upon the snow till morning, when cold and hungry, they resumed their wandering for the day.—But darkness again came upon them, and they were obliged to pass the night upon the snow. At dawn on the third day they started once more upon their uncertain journey, but before night one of them sunk down upon his snow shoes in a state of complete exhaustion. The other, being stronger, kept on, hoping to meet some one to whom he could communicate the situation of his companion, and at length reached a lumberman's camp; but he was so overcome that, for some time, he was unable to give any account of what had taken place. When he had in a measure recovered, he stated in what manner he had left his companion, and several men immediately went in search of him. They found him, but he was dead.—He had fallen backward from the position in which he had been lying; and evidently had breathed his last but a short time before. He was not frozen—his limbs were hardly stiffened—he had evidently died from starvation.

INGENUOUS INVENTION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Aurora thus describes an invention which is now in operation in the former city:

There has been lately constructed at the national arsenal here, a contrivance for testing the strength of powder by the recoil of heavy ordnance and the momentum of the shot, which is truly admirable in its way. I will try to convey to you some idea of this valuable invention. A thirty-two pounder is suspended by an iron pendulum ten or twelve feet long, at the top of which is a heavy bar of the same metal, the extremities of which rest upon smooth iron plates, which are sustained by strong abutments of stone. Underneath the gun is placed a segment of a circle, regularly graduated, upon which a piece of iron slides, the upper part coming in contact with the gun.

When the cannon is discharged, this piece of metal is pushed, by the recoil, along the scale, and indicates exactly the extent of the vibration of the pendulum. Opposite the above, at the distance of about sixty feet, is a similar contrivance, which, instead of a gun, is provided with a receiver, resembling a large mortar, filled with sand. The ball in passing from the cannon enters the mouth of this mortar and causes it to recoil, thus indicating, in the manner before described, the velocity or force with which the shot is projected. You will see at once that two important points are thus ascertained, to wit: the distance which a gun will recoil with a given charge, and the force with which a ball of a given weight can be thrown with a certain quantity of powder. This, it is believed, is the only dynamometer of the kind in this country, and should you, or any of your readers, visit Washington, is well worthy of a visit.

A TREMENDOUS CROP.—Col. H. D. Robertson, near Clinton, Hinds Co., with ten hands, made and gathered last year 100 heavy bales of cotton, 300 bushels of corn, and 1500 bushels of potatoes! He killed some seventy-five large hogs; stall fed three fine heaves, as big as those they paraded about Cincinnati, with a band of music, and 100 yards ribbons about their horns; and beside all this, he made the first hoghead of sour krout ever put up in this State!—Natchez Free Trader.

MEXICO.—Mr. Kendall of the Picayune thinks that one of the principal reasons why so many Americans and English leave Mexico with regret, is on account of a custom prevalent among the young ladies of the country, of embracing their male friends when they meet.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION AND THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MAP.—The English some time since the conclusion of the late treaty, discovered a map of the North Eastern Boundary drawn by Dr. Franklin, which, it appears, led their newspapers to charge the American Secretary, &c., with practising, "fraud and treachery" upon their Minister.

Another map, being one of those used by the commissioners who agreed on the Treaty of Paris in 1783, and remained in the possession of Jay, one of the American Commissioners, was lately handed to the New York Historical Society by Jay's brother's nephew, Peter A. Jay. On this map the Boundary line is laid down precisely as claimed by the United States in the negotiations which resulted in the late treaty. If there has been imposition practised, Mr. Ashburton exercised it upon Mr. Webster. The United States have relinquished their right and title to a large portion of territory that really belonged to them.

WEALTH IN BOSTON.—The Boston Courier thus speaks of the amount of taxation in that city:

"The highest amount of real estate taxed to one concern is to an individual, \$604,000, who is also taxed for \$360,000 personal property; the second on the list is to a corporation, \$572,000; the third is to an individual, \$480,000, who is a partner in a concern whose personal estate is valued at \$100,000; the fourth is to an individual, \$475,000, and he pays tax on \$40,000 personal property, besides his share of the personal and real estate of a firm of which he is a partner, amounting to \$65,000. On real estate there are seventy-seven individuals and companies taxed for more than \$100,000.

"There are fifty-two individuals and companies taxed for over \$100,000 personal estate, in addition to real estate, and the highest on the list is a trust, amounting to 500,000; and the second is a firm in mercantile business, whose property is estimated at \$450,000. Two brothers are taxed \$250,000 each, besides for real estate, and a third brother of the same family for \$220,000.

GOOD LUCK.—Some workmen engaged in building a wall in the yard of Mr. Benjamin Wilcox, corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, found yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a canvass bag containing upwards of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars, all antecedent to the date 1752, buried about four feet under ground. The bag was so decayed that it fell to pieces as soon as it was handled, but the specie was of course as good as ever. Mr. Wilcox, with his accustomed liberality, refused to accept of the money, and it was shared among the laborers, four in number. Among the coins was a very rare old silver piece of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, one of the first ever struck in this country, and commonly known as a pine tree shilling. It was purchased by Mr. Samuel Hayes, who no doubt will now take pleasure in exhibiting it to his customers at his grocery store at the opposite corner.—Sun.

MONUMENT AT TRURO.—We learn from the Barnstable Patriot, that a monument has been erected at Truro, on Cape Cod, in remembrance of the melancholy loss of life among the citizens of that town in the dreadful gale of October 3, 1841. Our readers will recollect that fifty-seven persons perished in that disastrous storm, all of whom resided within the short circuit of two miles. The monument stands in the burial ground adjoining the Congregational meeting house. It consists of an obelisk of Italian marble, with a record of the names of the deceased, and other suitable inscriptions.

ANOTHER MEXICAN OUTRAGE.—The American schooner Vigilant, Capt. James Barber, formerly of this city, had been seized and detained by the Mexican authorities while attempting to enter Vera Cruz, in a leaky state, the port being under blockade. Capt. Barber writes that he was taken prisoner, and his cargo sent to Laguna. He says further that it was expected at Vera Cruz that the American minister would demand his passports on the 1st of April, as the instalment due this country would not probably be paid.—Boston Times.

MISSING MEN.—The New Orleans Bulletin says: "At this present writing we are cognizant of the fact that several gentlemen from the interior, up the river, and some from this city, have within a week or two past mysteriously disappeared, causing the most painful anxiety on the part of their friends and relatives. Most of them were known to have had money about their persons, and it is supposed that they have been decoyed into some den of villany, waylaid and murdered."

NEW NATIVE GRAPE.—The editor of the Natchez Free Trader says that the only white cluster or bunch grape indigenous in the United States, has been discovered in a remote and unsettled part of Leake county, or the Yokonokana river. The bunches are very large; the fruit transparent, thin skinned and oval; pulp soft, with three seeds inclosed; it is a great bearer, and of delicious flavor. Only one vine has been discovered. The editor has been promised some cuttings. This vine has been long known to the Indians, and called the Yokonokana Grape.

Presenting a President.—The Grand Jury of Travis Co., Texas, has presented President Houston for assuming and exercising powers belonging alone to the other coordinate branches of the Government.



THE AMERICAN.  
Saturday, May 13, 1843.

We have on hand sixty teams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

A short, but eloquent memoir of the late distinguished naval hero, Commodore David Porter, and several other interesting articles, will be found on our first page.

The North and West branch and Susquehanna division of the canal, are now in fine navigable order, and trade has actively commenced upon them. We have observed a number of boats passing, laden with coal from the Wyoming region, and boats are daily freighted at our wharves with coal from the Shamokin mines, for the southern market. From present indications, the coal trade of the Susquehanna will be prosecuted with vigor during the present season.

The increased trade by the way of the Tide Water canal to Philadelphia, has induced the Steam Tow Boat Company to place a new steamer, the "Virginia," on the line, and hereafter there will be a daily tow between Havre de Grace and that city. Boats have hitherto been subject to considerable detention for want of a tow, which will now be obviated.

APPOINTMENT.—The Canal Commissioners have appointed A. L. Warford, Esq. Chief Engineer of the State. Mr. Warford was formerly in the employ of the State as Chief Engineer, and a better selection could not have been made.

E. W. HUETTER, Esq. has resigned the situation of Deputy Secretary of State.

The two German papers at the seat of Government have been united. The new paper, the result of the union, is edited by E. W. Huetter, Esq., whose known ability as an editor is a sure guarantee that the "Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung" will be worthy of the patronage of the German public. It is published on an imperial sheet, at the low price of \$1 50 per annum.

The Keystone says, that the union of the three Democratic papers at Harrisburg—the Keystone, Reporter and Gazette—will take place about the first of June. The paper will be enlarged and improved, and we trust it will be found equal to the State papers of any of our sister States.

## Bank of Northumberland.

This Bank now pays specie for all its obligations except its relief issues and its notes are now received at par in Philadelphia. This Bank has always been under the direction of able and faithful officers, and although forced into a temporary suspension by the exigencies of the times, has never for a moment lost the confidence of the community in which it is located. We hope it will soon be able to resume its regular business, and afford that relief to business men, which they so much need.

## State Printer.

The election of this officer, which has been the cause of so much bickering and railing—bargain and sale—somersets—ground and law tumbling, among the printers of Harrisburg, and about which our legislature wasted some eight or ten days at the cost of a pretty round sum to the people, is not yet definitively settled. The Governor has not approved of the services of Mr. Isaac McKinley, the printer elect, and it is said will not, because the election did not take place agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly. Without the Governor's approval of the bond, the State printer cannot be legally installed into office, and distribute his profits between himself and partners, Messrs. Patterson, Bratton, Penn and McCurdy. The two latter, it will be recollected, are the proprietors of the whig and anti-slavery presses at the seat of government, and it is understood that they are each to receive \$2,000 from Mr. McKinley, in consideration of the whig and anti-slavery votes which elected him. They are in great fear of losing the fruits of their most excellent bargain, and in concert with the three democratic presses interested in the spoils, keep up a most dolorous cry against the Governor.

We have no doubt, but that Governor Porter will act in this matter according to his conscientious convictions of duty, and with his characteristic fearless independence, "regardless of denunciations from any quarter."

## Money Matters.

The money market is much the same as quoted in our last. Relief, according to Bicknell's Reporter, is as follows:

Relief Notes of Penn Township, Moyamensing, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Lewistown, Berks county, Erie, Northampton, Towanda, Wilkesbarre and West Branch banks. 6247  
Pittsburgh banks, Columbia Bridge Co., Farmers bank of Lancaster. 5246  
Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Delaware county, Chester county, Germantown, and Farmers bank of Bucks county, par  
Other Relief Notes. 5249

CONNECTICUT.—Gov. CLEVELAND (Dem.) was re-elected on the 4th inst. by the Legislature, having failed by a few votes, in a choice before the people. All the Democratic officers were chosen at the same time.

The last news from Europe had a favorable influence on stocks in New York.

## MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.

The Governor of New Jersey, has offered a reward of three hundred dollars, and the surviving relatives one of one thousand dollars, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the following atrocious murder, near Port Colden, Warren co., New Jersey, on Monday the 1st instant, the particulars of which we find in an extra from the office of the Trenton State Gazette:

"Mr. John B. Parke, an aged man, who for years has had the mania of converting all his property into specie, and the folly of boasting of the amount thus accumulated, lived on his farm—a bachelor—having in his house, his brother-in-law, John Castner, who worked the farm—his wife and four children—together with a servant woman. On Tuesday morning the neighbors were thrown into consternation, by hearing that all these persons, except the maid servant, who was not at home the preceding night, were murdered. They proceeded to the spot, and found Castner partially thrown into a lime kiln, with his head broken to fragments by a rail, which was picked up near the spot. On entering the house, Mr. Parke was found in his bed dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. His sister, Mrs. Castner, and the infant at her side, in like manner murdered, and a little son of 4 or 5 years old stabbed in several places—and only not dead. There were two other children, but they slept in a distant part of the house—unknown, probably, to the murderers. The house was completely plundered, but what was obtained is unknown. Mr. Parke boasted of having a considerable quantity of specie, and plunder was undoubtedly the object of those who committed this horrible deed. A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday morning, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The only person upon whom suspicion rests, is a tall, stout man in green spectacles, with black whiskers, a stranger unknown to every one, who had been lingering in the neighborhood for three weeks, without any known business, and was last seen about two miles from the house on the evening before the murder. Two persons started in pursuit of him, and it was supposed they could overtake him, as the roads are very bad."

## Virginia Elections.

The result of the late elections in Virginia having now been nearly ascertained, something like a result begins to be seen. Our majority is decreased considerably in the House, but we carried a large number of members last year by accidental causes. This year, however, we have a large majority than we had in many years.—The following is the result:

Democrats	11
Whigs	3
Tyler	1
State entitled to	15

The Richmond Enquirer says, the elected Delegates to the Legislature now stand—Democrats 62, Whigs 52, (counting Morgan)—20 members to hear from—(last year, 13 Democrats, 7 Whigs. About 20 Delegates to be heard from—these may remain the same as they did last session—except that Henry and Wood may send two Whigs, and Harrison two Democrats. We may muster from 10 to 14 majority in the House, and 8 majority in the Senate—as the Whigs' phrase ran some time ago, this may be "sufficient for all useful purposes."

## Jacob Shipman Taken.

We copy the following account of the arrest of Shipman the absconding messenger, from the Terre Haute (Indiana) Courier of the 29th ult.

In our last we noticed the fact of an individual, answering the description of the absconding Shipman, having arrived at this place a few days previous, having purchased a horse which he paid for in gold, and started immediately for the West.

In consequence of a belief that the individual was the late SHIPMAN, he was at once pursued by Mr. Jos. O. Jones, Dr. Brooks and Mr. RICHARD SCOUTS of our town.

SHIPMAN was traced without much difficulty, and overtaken on the 13th inst. at Carlisle, Macquinn county, Illinois. He surrendered without resistance, saying he was waiting and glad to be overtaken. He stated that he had made use of no money but that of the Bank, with which he had paid some debts.—That he had done nothing wrong and wished to return.

He will start it is said in the first steamboat going down the river from this place, with the view of going directly to New York.

## Cancelling Relief Issues.

OFFICIAL.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Harrisburg, April 29, 1843.

This day the Treasury caused to be cancelled, and delivered to the Auditor General, Fifty Thousand Dollars, issued under act of 4th May, 1841, by the following named Banks to wit:

Berks County Bank,	\$16,362
Moyamensing Bank,	8,430
Manufacturers & Mechanics Bank,	6,560
Towanda Bank,	6,400
Penn Township Bank,	5,958
West Branch Bank,	4,474
Erie Bank,	1,816

\$50,000  
The above amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars was cancelled under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the Domestic Creditors of this Commonwealth, sale of State Stocks, and for other purposes," passed 8th April, 1843.

Per A. M. FARQUHAR, Ch. Clk.  
I acknowledge to have received from the State Treasurer, for destruction, fifty thousand dollars, agreeably to the provisions of the act above named.

WM. F. PACKER, Aud. Gen.  
Per J. KRAUSE, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Ridgway's will divides \$50,000 in legacies of from \$10,000 (which his mason gets) to \$500 among his mechanics, servants, &c., and gives the rest of his estate to his three children.

## MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, under the new Constitution, assembled at Newport, on Tuesday.

The Hon-Ton Telegraph talks of a secret expedition against Santa Fe.

Large numbers of emigrants are pouring into northern and eastern Texas.

Seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars are paid in Boston per annum, as salaries to Public Instructors.

Rhode Island.—The Government of this state under the new constitution was to have been organized on the 2d instant.

A child was killed in New York, a few days since, by eating the ends of loco loco matches.

The Davenport Gazette says, that at Burlington thirty-eight persons enrolled themselves to go to Oregon. The same desire is manifested at Iowa city.

There are 900 cotton mills in the United States with an aggregate capital of \$50,000,000 invested.

Seventy rock fish, weighing from 70 to 90 pounds each, were caught last week in the Potomac, at one haul of the seine.

The infant of Madame Perez, of New Orleans, which was so inhumanly treated by a negro girl, who attempted to poison it, has recovered. The negro is said to be an idiot.

A revolutionary soldier, named John Miles, aged 86 years, was married in Rankin county, Miss., to Mrs. Sally Fuzzle, aged 82 years. "Go it while you are young."

More Earthquakes.—From letters received at New York from New Orleans, by the way of Havana, we learn that there has been another Earthquake at Guadalupe, which occurred on the 14th of March.

The amount of United States Treasury Notes, outstanding on the 1st instant, was \$11,632,075.

At the beginning of April, three women were exposed on the public pillory in France.

A Windfall.—An industrious French upholsterer, who worked at his trade in Baltimore, received a letter the other day from France, stating that a hundred thousand dollar legacy for him, awaited his arrival at Paris. He immediately took his departure for that city.

It is stated that THOMAS MOORE, the Poet, is engaged in writing a history of Ireland.

A large collection of immense bones discovered in Benton county, Mo., have been brought to St. Louis. They are intended to stock some of the European Museums.

Murderer Sentenced.—In St. Albans, Vt., Eugene Clifford has been found guilty of drowning his wife in Fairfield Pond, in October last, and sentenced to one year's solitary confinement in the State Prison, and then to be hung.

Dead Letter Money.—It is stated that in England before the reduction of the postage, the annual amount of property found in dead letters was about £443,300. Since the reduction it has only been about £298,000!

The Unkindest Cut of All.—A lard oil manufacturer in Pittsburgh, has a cut over his advertisement, representing two fat hogs eating a whale.

Acquitted.—G-dfrey Pope, editor of the Louisville Kentuckian, who lately killed Mr. Leonidas Bliss, has been acquitted, on the ground that the killing was in self defence.

Steamboats.—There are now sixty-one steamboats owned in part or wholly in St. Louis, and engaged in trade with New Orleans.

Georgia Gold Mines.—The value of the yield from these mines is computed at a million of dollars this year.

Intelligence has reached this country that a large body of tailors, painters and clerks have had meetings in London, and have appointed committees to make arrangements for their embarkment for the United States and Canada.

A late London paper states that Forrest, the actor, had been nominated for the high and important office of the President of the United States.

Many of the negroes engaged in the late insurrection at Havana, have been beheaded.

It is said that in Asia there is one newspaper for every fourteen million of inhabitants; in the United States one for every ten thousand.

## Attempt to Assassinate the Mayor.

QUARTER OF 2, P. M.

We stop the press to announce that an attempt to assassinate the Mayor was made about a quarter of an hour since. An Italian named Adolphus Benedict Pulonius asked to see him, and was shown into his private office, where he fired at him with a pistol, fortunately inflicting but little injury—the ball striking the shoulder blade and glancing. He was immediately taken into custody. We are happy to add that no serious injury is apprehended. The prisoner has been frequently in the habit of calling on the Mayor for the purpose of procuring aid from him in forming a class to teach Italian.—As we learn, the Mayor had just asked him to be seated, and was in the act of turning to leave the room; he fired, the ball penetrating the coat and vest, and cutting the suspender, but merely grazing the skin slightly. Several balls and a bullet mould were found on him, with the pistol. No cause can be ascertained for the deed.—Phila. Gaz. of May 8th.

MISSION TO CHINA.—The Boston Atlas says:—"We are authorized to state, from the most unquestionable authority, that the Hon. Edward Everett, the Minister of the United States at the Court of London, does not accept the appointment of Minister to China, which was fully conferred upon him, by the nomination of the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate. Reasons connected with his domestic relations have undoubtedly induced Mr. Everett to this determination."